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ABSTRACT

Teachers, librarians and resource teachers are provided with a list of 110 high quality books in the Spanish language which will help the needs of limited and non-English-speaking students. The entries are annotated in English and graded "Primary," "Intermediate," and/or "Junior High." Four of the stories are classified as Spanish/English. The materials included were published between 1967 and 1979. (JMM)

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FOREWORD

The purpose of this bibliography *Bibliografía en Español* is to provide teachers, librarians, and resource teachers with a list of high quality books in the Spanish language which will help meet the needs of limited and non-English-speaking students. The books in this bibliography are available to teachers, librarians, and resource teachers in school districts that contract for School Library Service. Titles are graded Primary (P), Intermediate (I), and Junior High (JH).

Gerald A. Rosander
Superintendent of Schools

BIBLIOGRAFÍA EN ESPAÑOL

Arthur, Robert. Alfred Hitchcock y los Tres Investigadores en Misterio de la Arana de Plata. Barcelona: Editorial Molino, 1975 (I).
Three junior detectives travel abroad to solve a mystery involving a silver spider and political plot that endangers the life of a young prince.

_____. Alfred Hitchcock y los Tres Investigadores en Misterio de la Cueva de los Lamentos. Barcelona: Editorial Molino, 1972 (I).
The three junior detectives travel to a ranch in the mountains of California, where they investigate the mystery of a bandit who refuses to stay dead.

_____. Alfred Hitchcock y los Tres Investigadores en Misterio del Leon Nervioso. Barcelona: Editorial Molino, 1972 (I).
Hired to discover why a wild-animal farm's tame lion has become nervous, three young detectives begin an investigation that uncovers a smuggling operation.

_____. Alfred Hitchcock y los Tres Investigadores en Misterio del Reloj Chillon. Barcelona: Editorial Molino, 1969 (I).
A screaming clock leads the three investigators into an unusual new mystery.

Asheron, Sara. Vendras a Mi Fiesta? New York: Grosset and Dunlap, Inc., 1971 (P).
Gray squirrel invites all the animals to his house for an eating party.

Ballve, Gloria Carasusan. Yaci y Su Muneca. Barcelona: Editorial Juventud, 1974 (P).
A little girl asks a turtle for help in finding a place to hide her doll.

Belpre, Pura. Santiago. New York: Frederick Warne and Company, Inc., 1971 (P).

Selina, Santiago's pet hen had been left behind in Puerto Rico when the family had moved to New York, yet Santiago talked about her incessantly. Everyone believed him except Ernie. But one day Santiago had an opportunity to convince Ernie.

Benet, Amelia. David y los Tulipanes. Juventud, 1969 (P).

A young boy and his family enjoy the coming of spring.

Binzen, Bill. El Primer Dia de Clases. Garden City: Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1977 (P).

Describes the first day at school for a class of kindergarten students -- their feelings and activities.

Bonsall, Crosby (Newell). El Caso del Forastero Hambriento. New York: Harper and Row, 1969 (P).

Four boys follow several false clues before they discover who stole the neighbor's blueberry pie.

Branley, Franklyn Mansfield. Como Es la Luna? Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1968 (P).

Background information for understanding man's exploration of the moon. Simple text and colored illustrations answer pertinent basic questions about Earth's natural satellite.

Clifton, Lucille. El Nino que no Creia en la Primavera. New York: E. P. Dutton, 1976 (P).

Two skeptical city boys set out to find Spring, which they've heard is "just around the corner."

Courtney, Jennifer. Soy un Corderito. Barcelona: Editorial Molino, 1971 (P).
A little lamb describes his daily activities and his animal friends.

_____. Soy una Rana. Barcelona: Editorial Molino, 1971 (P).
A frog describes his life in the pond and his animal friends and enemies.

Disney (Walt) Productions. Bambi. New York: Golden Press, 1977 (P).
Bambi, a little deer, plays with his friends in the forest.

_____. Winnie Puh. New York: Golden Press, 1977, (P).
Introduces Winnie-the-Pooh and his familiar animal friends.

_____. Winnie Puh en un Gran Aprieto. New York: Novaro, 1973 (P).
Winnie-the-Pooh visits Rabbit and eats so much that he can't get through the rabbit hole when he wants to leave.

Dwyer, Jane. Caperucita Roja. New York: Western Publishing Company, 1975 (P).
The story of Little Red Riding Hood.

Eastman, P. D. Eres Tu Mi Mama? New York: Random House, 1967 (P).
An easy-to-read story about a little bird who asks animals, planes, and boats, "Are you my mother?" until he finds his own mother.

Ets, Marie Hall. Gilberto y el Viento. New York: Viking Press, 1967 (P).
The wind becomes a small Mexican boy's playmate.

Flack, Marjorie. Angus y el Gato. Garden City: Doubleday and Company, 1977 (P).

The story of a dog that learned about frogs, balloons, and especially about a cat.

Freeman, Dorothy Rhodes. Como Leer un Mapa de una Ciudad? Los Angeles: Elk Grove Press, 1969 (P).

An elementary introduction to map reading using matched pairs of aerial photographs and line maps to show how streets, expressways, railroads, parks, buildings and other features are represented on maps including compass point signs and scale of miles.

Geisel, Theodor Seuss. En Gato Ensombrerado. New York: Random House, 1967 (P).

A nonsense story in verse about an unusual cat and his tricks which he displayed for the children one rainy day.

Gibbons, Gail. Salvador y Senor Sam. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1975 (P).

Describes how a boy and girl each care for their pet parakeet from birth to adulthood.

Goetz, Delia. Los Desiertos. New York: William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1971 (I).

Describes the animal life, vegetation, and people that inhabit the various deserts of the world.

Goldin, Augusta. Pelo Lacio, Pelo Rizo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1968 (P).

Tells how hair grows, why dampness makes straight hair straighter and curly hair curlier, why the characteristics of hair cannot be changed.

Gordon, Sally. El Tesoro del Buzo Anton. Barcelona: Editorial Molino, 1976 (P).

Instructions for nine handicraft projects in which easily available materials are used to make a model diving suit, fish, a mermaid, an octopus and other underwater objects.

Gree, Alain. Tom e Irene Descubren las Formas. Barcelona: Editorial Juventud, 1974 (P).

A young boy and girl learn about circles, squares, rectangles, triangles, cubes, spheres, and other shapes.

Greene, Carla. Los Camioneros Que Hacen? New York: Harper and Row, 1969 (P).

A simple description of different types of trucks, the special jobs they do, and the work of a long-distance truck driver.

Hoff, Sydney. Danielito y el Dinosauro. New York: Harper and Row, 1969 (P).

A little boy is surprised and pleased when one of the dinosaurs from the museum agrees to play with him.

Joslin, Sesyle. La Fiesta. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, 1967 (P).

Four different tales: The Party, The Traveller, The Town, and Time To Sleep.

Kessler, Leonard P. Aqui Viene el Ponchado. New York: Harper and Row, 1969 (P).

Willie helps Bobby, known as a poor player, surprise the opposing team when they expect him to strike out in an important baseball game.

Kouzel, Daisy. The Cockoo's Reward; A Folk Tale from Mexico in Spanish and English. El Premio del Cuco; Cuento Popular de Mexico en Espanol y en Ingles. New York: Doubleday and Company, 1977 (P).

A Mexican folktale that explains why cuckoos are gray and why other birds raise their babies.

Kraus, Robert. Jose el Gran Ayudante. New York: Windmill Books and E. P. Dutton, 1977 (P).
Herman, the helpful octopus, is always willing to assist anyone who needs his help -- young or old, friend or enemy.

_____. Leo el Capullo Tardio. New York: Windmill Books and E. P. Dutton, 1971 (P).
Leo, a young tiger, finally blooms under the anxious eyes of his parents.

_____. Milton el Madrugador. New York: Windmill Books and E. P. Dutton, 1977 (P).
The first one to awaken, Milton the Panda tries hard to wake all the other animals but to no avail.

Kruss, James. La Fiesta de las Munecas. Mexico City: Editorial Labor, 1970 (P).
Seven dolls, all with birthdays in May, have a party to celebrate the occasion.

McNulty, Faith. Arturito el Astuto. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, Inc., 1971 (P).
Arty, the smart little fish, can do most things except make a big splash. When he meets a whale, he gets his wish.

Madison, Winifred. Maria Luisa. Philadephia and New York: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1979 (I-JH).
Her poor knowledge of English is only one of the handicaps experienced by a Spanish-speaking girl from Arizona spending several months with relatives in San Francisco.

Minarik, Else Holmelund. Osito. New York: Harper and Row, 1969 (P).
Four brief tales in which Little Bear plays in the snow, has a birthday party, goes to the moon, and dreams about the things he would like to do.

Narezo, Gabriel Garcia. Annimal Feroces. Mexico City: Editorial Novaro, 1976 (I).
A discussion of various types of ferocious and dangerous animals with many large, four-color photographs illustrating various types.

_____. Extranos Animales Marinos. Mexico City: Editorial Novaro, 1976 (I).
A discussion of various types of strange sea creatures with many large, four-color photographs illustrating various types.

_____. Mariposas. Mexico City: Editorial Novaro, 1976 (I).
A discussion of various types of butterflies with many large, four-color photographs illustrating various types.

_____. Minerales. Mexico City: Editorial Novaro, 1975 (I).
A discussion of various types of minerals with many large, four-color photographs illustrating various types.

_____. Peces. Mexico City: Editorial Novaro, 1974 (I).
A discussion of various types of fish with many large, four-color photographs illustrating various types.

_____. Plantas y Flores. Mexico City: Editorial Novaro, 1976 (I).
A discussion of various types of plants and flowers with many large, four-color photographs illustrating various types.

Ness, Evaline. Tienes Tiempo, Lidia? New York: E. P. Dutton, 1976 (P).
Lydia is so busy with so many projects that she never has time to finish any of them.

Newell, Crosby. Date Prisa, Cachazudo. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, Inc., 1971 (P).

The terrible fate of Simon, a mouse who was always late.

Newman, Paul. Ningun Lugar Para Jugar. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, Inc., 1971 (P).

Three energetic youngsters search for a place to play and solve the problem with a large box -- which they transform into a clubhouse.

Nims, Bonnie. Yo Quisiera Vivir en un Parque de Juegos; I Wish I Lived at the Playground. Chicago: J. Philip O'Hara, 1972 (P).

Poems reflect the many opportunities for fun offered by parks and playgrounds. Spanish-English.

Palmer, Helen. Un Pez Fuera del Agua. New York: Random House, 1967 (P).

A beginning reader's story about what happened when a little boy fed his fish, Otto, too much food and the fish grew and grew and grew.

Parnwell, E. Oxford Picture Dictionary of American English; English/Spanish Ed. New York: Oxford University Press, 1978 (I).

Teaches English as a second language to Spanish speakers through the use of pictures dealing with everyday topics such as the body, post office, law, travel, and family.

Parsons, Virginia. Los Caballos. New York: Golden Press, 1977 (P).

Simple introduction to horses.

Pfloog, Jan. El Jardin Zoologico. New York: Golden Press, 1977 (P).

Describes different animals at the zoo, including giraffes, monkeys, and elephants.

_____. Los Perritos. New York: Golden Press, 1977 (P).

A brief look at the playful antics of a group of small puppies and the things that occupy their lives.

Probst, Pierre. Carolina en el Polo Norte. Barcelona: Editorial Juventud, n.d. (P).

The adventures of young Carolina and her animal friends when they take a trip to the North Pole.

Reed, Emily. Dejen Que Papa Duerma. New York: Grossett and Dunlap, Inc., 1971 (P).

The problems of two little rabbits who are forbidden to make any noise.

Rinard, Judith E. Maravillas del Desierto. Washington: National Geographic Society, 1976 (P).

Describes the wonders of the desert.

Risom, Ole. Soy un Conejito. Barcelona: Editorial Molino, 1971 (P).

A little rabbit describes his daily activities during the different seasons of the year.

_____. Soy un Zorro. Barcelona: Editorial Molino, 1971 (P).

A young fox describes his life in the forest and his animal friends.

Rohmer, Harriet. Atariba and Niguayona. Chicago: Children's Book Press, 1976 (I).

An adaptation of a Puerto Rican folktale about a young boy who undertakes a long, dangerous journey to find fruit that can save his friend's life.

_____, and Irene Perez. Cuna Song; Cancion de los Cunas. Chicago: Children's Book Press, 1976 (I).

An adaptation of a traditional tale of the Cuna people of Panama, about a boy who lives with Uncle Shark and the other water people after his boat overturns.

_____, and Ray Rios. The Headless Pirate; El Pirata Sin Cabeza. Chicago: Children's Book Press, 1976 (I).

A Costa Rican tale of pirates and gold. Spanish/English.

_____, and Graciela C. Lopez. How We Came to the Fifth World; Como Vinimos al Quinto Mundo. Chicago: Children's Book Press, 1976 (I).

An Aztec myth recounting the creation and destruction of the world by the deities of the four great elements.

_____, and Jesus Guerrero Rea. Land of the Icy Death; Tierra de la Muerte Glacial. Chicago: Children's Book Press, 1978 (I).

Retells the story of Na Ha and how he destroyed the underwater creatures who terrorized the Yahgan Indians.

_____. The Little Horse of Seven Colors; El Caballito de Siete Colores. Chicago: Children's Book Press, 1978 (I).

A beautiful horse helps a boy escape from an evil wizard who has held him captive and carries him to a distant land where he marries a princess. Spanish/English.

_____. The Magic Boys; Los Ninos Magicos. Chicago: Children's Book Press, 1975 (I).

A myth from Maya Quiche Indians of Guatemala. Spanish/English.

_____, and Mary Anchondo. The Mighty God, Viracocha; El Dios Poderoso Viracocha. Chicago: Children's Book Press, 1976 (I).

An Aymara Indian legend relating how Viracocha, the creator of the world, repopulated the world after the great flood of antiquity.

_____, and Mary Anchondo. Skyworld Woman; La Mujer del Mundo-Cielo. Chicago: Children's Book Press, 1978 (I).

A bilingual presentation of the myth of the skyworld woman who was responsible for the creation of man.

_____. The Treasure of Guatavita; El Tesoro de Guatavita. Chicago: Children's Book Press, 1976 (I).

The real story of treasure in the Colombian highlands. Spanish/English.

Root, Betty. Tigre, el Viejo Avion. Barcelona: Editorial Molino, 1976 (P).

Instructions for nine handicraft projects in which easily available materials are used to make an airplane, cars, a windmill, a rocket, and other projects.

Sasek, Miroslav. Esto Es Londres. Barcelona: Editorial Molino, 1966 (I).

A visit to London points out sites of historical interest as well as the modern way of life.

_____. Esto Es Nueva York. Barcelona: Editorial Molino, 1969 (I).

A description of the sights and way of life in New York.

_____. Esto Es Roma. Barcelona: Editorial Molino, 1966 (I).

A visit to Rome points out sites of historical interest as well as the modern way of life.

_____. Esto Es San Francisco. Barcelona: Editorial Molino, 1970 (I).

Describes the life in San Francisco and sites of interest there.

_____. Esto Es Washington, D.C. Barcelona: Editorial Molino, 1970 (I).

The historical sites and government buildings of Washington are described as well as other points of interest and facilities of the city.

Scarry, Richard. Conejin y Botijon, Astronauts. Barcelona: Editorial Molino, 1969 (P).

Two animal friends decide to build a spaceship that will take them to the moon.

_____. Conejin y Botijon con los Piratas. Barcelona: Editorial Molino, 1969 (P).

While searching for treasure on a remote island, a rabbit and his hippopotamus friend encounter a gang of pirates.

_____. Conejin y Botijon, Caballeros de la Tabla Predonda. Barcelona: Editorial Molino, 1969 (P).

Depicts the adventures of a rabbit and a hippopotamus when they visit King Arthur's court.

_____. Conejin y Botijon en Africa. Barcelona: Editorial Molino, 1969 (P).

Little Conejin and Botijon, an enormous hippopotamus, continue their adventures in Africa.

_____. Conejin y Botijon en el Lejano Oeste. Barcelona: Editorial Molino, 1969 (P).

On a visit to the wild West, two animal friends rescue a kidnapped baby.

_____. El Cordero de Maria. Barcelona: Editorial Bruguera, 1975 (P).
Adventures and catchy rhymes about cats, mice, rabbits and crocodiles.

_____. En la Feria Delaire. Barcelona: Editorial Bruguera, 1975 (P).
Profusely illustrated brief stories in which animals learn to fly an airplane, spend a day at the beach, and learn the importance of air.

Schulz, Charles W. Adelante, Charlie Brown. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1971 (I).
The adventures of Charlie Brown and the rest of the Peanuts gang.

_____. Eres el Colmo, Charlie Brown. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1974 (I).
Cartoon adventures of Charlie Brown and the rest of the Peanuts gang.

_____. Estas Perdido, Charlie Brown. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1974 (I).
With the questionable help of his friends, Charlie Brown makes it through another year of such problems as a watch dog who's afraid of the night, an unrequited love, and a last-place baseball team.

_____. Te Vas a Desnucar, Charlie Brown. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1972 (I).
Charlie Brown and his friends demonstrate that growing up is enough to make anyone flip.

Selsam, Millicent (Ellis). Teresita y las Orugas. New York: Harper and Row, 1969 (P).
A young girl finds some caterpillars, keeps them in jars, feeds them, watches the caterpillars spin cocoons, and finally sees them emerge as moths from the cocoons.

Showers, Paul. Mirate los Ojos. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1968 (P).

Using a little boy's daily activities as a focal point, the author introduces some basic facts about the eyes.

_____. Tu Piel y la Mia. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1968 (I).

Discusses skin, what it is, and how it protects the body. Explains what happens when skin is punctured; how skin insulates and how it aids sensation. It describes fingernails, toenails, dermis, epidermis, and melanin, which colors the skin.

Slote, Alfred. Coraje, Campeon! Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1979 (I).

A baseball pitcher with an incurable blood disease is determined to get in as much time on the mound as possible.

Sobol, Donald J. Enciclopedia Brown Aprovecha Cada Dia. Barcelona: Editorial Molino, 1978 (I).

_____. Enciclopedia Brown Arresta al Culpable. Barcelona: Editorial Molino, 1977 (I).

_____. Enciclopedia Ayuda a la Justicia. Barcelona: Editorial Molino, 1978 (I).

_____. Enciclopedia Brown Encuentra la Pista. Barcelona: Editorial Molino, 1977 (I).

_____. Enciclopedia Brown Resuelve Todos los Casos. Barcelona: Editorial Molino, 1978 (I).

_____. Enciclopedia Brown Sigue Todas las Pistas. Barcelona: Editorial Molino, 1978 (I).

_____. Enciclopedia Brown, un Joven Detective. Barcelona: Editorial Molino, 1977 (I).

_____. Enciclopedia Brown y la Jugada Secreta. Barcelona: Editorial Molino, 1977 (I).

Each book contains ten cases solved by the ten-year-old Sherlock Holmes.

Sotillos, Eugenio. Cuentos Exoticos. Barcelona: Ediciones Toray, 1973 (P).

Nine fairy tales, including "The Iron Crown," "The Princess' Wedding," and "The Golden Fish."

Steig, William. Silvestre y la Piedrita Magica. New York: Windmill Books and E. P. Dutton, 1977 (P).

A rock-hunting expedition has surprising results when Sylvester Duncan, a young donkey, finds a magic pebble that grants one wish too many and seems to doom him to a stony future.

Sussmann, Christel. Mi Pequeno No Quiere Comer. Mexico City: Editorial Labor, 1970 (P).

A little boy who doesn't want to eat, takes a spoonful of soup for each fairy tale character that his mother tells him about.

Tison, Annette. La Casa de Barapapa. Barcelona: Editorial Juventud, 1977 (P).

Barbapapa and his family get away from the city and build their own house on a green hill, surrounded by trees and birds. But one day they have to defend it, and fight the bulldozers that threaten their home environment. To do this, they use a very effective, yet harmless, weapon. Good way to introduce the subject of ecology.

_____. El Viaje de Barbapapa. Barcelona: Editorial Juventud, 1976 (P).

Barbapapa's doctor knows what his patient needs; the only problem is that the prescription is very hard to get. Barbapapa conducts a world-wide search, but with no success. When he is almost giving up hope, he finds the cure where he least expects it.

Tresselt, Alvin. El Viejo y el Tigre. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1971 (P).

A fox gives a crafty tiger his due reward by tricking him back into the trap from which a kind old man has freed him. An old folk tale presented in play form.

Wilde, Oscar. El Gigante Egoista. Mexico City: Editorial Labor, n.d. (P).

When the giant returns to his home after seven years' absence, he forbids the children to play in his beautiful garden.

Williams, Letty. The Little Red Hen; La Pequena Gallina Roja. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1969 (P).

The little red hen found an ear of corn and asked who would help her make tortillas out of it. When none of the animals would help her, little red hen made them herself. When the tortillas were ready to eat, you can guess what happened.

_____. The Tiger; El Tigre! Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1970 (P).

Maria and her little dog Pancho met a tiger in the jungle. After tasting Maria's beans, the tiger decided never to eat anything else again.

Wolf, Bernard. Ana y Su Mundo de Silencio. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1979 (I).

Describes the special training and equipment used to help a deaf youngster talk, read, and write.

_____. No Sientan Lastima por Paul. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1979 (I).

Photographs and simple text capture two weeks in the life of a handicapped boy learning to live successfully in a world made for people without handicaps.